

NOTES ON FLOWERING PLANTS IN MINNESOTA

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ALIEN PLANTS: There has been a steady increase in the number of alien plants found growing in Minnesota in woods, along waysides, and in fields and meadows. Some of these may be garden escapes, now well established, while others may be weedy plants of European origin that have appeared recently in Minnesota.

To the known occurrences of **Anthriscus sylvestris** (L.) Hoffman in Newfoundland, Quebec, New Jersey, and New York, Minnesota can now be added. This woodland species was brought in for determination in May 1955 by Francis L. McGuire. An ample series of fruiting specimens was prepared on June 9, 1955 (*J. W. Moore 22574*) from the same extensive patch on the old quarry bank west of the Health Service Building on the University of Minnesota Campus, Minneapolis.

Atriplex glabriuscula Edmonston was obtained on September 21, 1954 by J. W. Moore and G. B. Ownbey (*22210*) while on a collecting trip in southwestern Minnesota. This Orach was found in a hay meadow at Pipestone, Pipestone County.

Carduus acanthoides L. thus far has been found only in Becker and Rock Counties. Dr. G. B. Ownbey and Mrs. Ownbey obtained it for the first time in Minnesota while they were making extensive collections of thistles in 1949. The Becker County locality is in an over-grazed pasture 6.2 miles southwest of Lake Park (*G. B. Ownbey and Findley Ownbey 1190*, Aug. 6, 1949). The first Rock County locality is along the roadside near Magnolia (*G. B. Ownbey and Findley Ownbey 1266*, Sept. 4, 1949); a second collection from Rock County was made in a pasture at the Blue Mounds north of Luverne (*J. W. Moore and G. B. Ownbey 22742*, Aug. 7, 1955).

Centaurea montana L. was collected on the flanks of Hunter's Hill, Duluth, St. Louis County (*Olga Lakela 10563*, 1950).

Onopordon acanthium L., the Scotch Thistle, was procured from a colony of plants along a fence row near Edgerton, Pipestone County (*J. W. Moore and G. B. Ownbey 22251*, Sept. 21, 1954). The Scotch Thistle was reported by Warren Upham in his Catalogue of the Flora of Minnesota, p. 88, 1884, where its occurrence as rare at Lake City (Wabasha County), as noted by Mrs. J. W. Ray, is given. In 1891 Conway McMillan reported this plant in the Minnesota River Valley (*Rev. Gen. de Bot.*, **3**: 291). No other reports of it have been found in the literature and no specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium of the University of Minnesota until now.

Pentstemon Digitalis (Sweet) Nutt., has been found in Pine County, near Sandstone (*N. L. Huff*, 1942), and near Hinkley (*F. K. Butters and J. W. Moore 10889*, 1939, and *Chas. A. Fuller*, 1941).

In 1954, some two weeks previous to a botanizing trip to southwestern Minnesota by G. B. Ownbey and J. W. Moore, our good friend and fellow botanist, Prof. O. A. Stevens of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota, had collected in contiguous territory. He had botanized in parts of Pipestone County including the Pipestone National Monument. His generous gift of plants to the Herbarium of the University of Minnesota has made it possible to report some of the plants he found there at that time. **Rumex domesticus** Hartm. (*O. A. Stevens 1511*, Sept. 14, 1954) was growing in depressions by the middle outcrop (of Sioux Quartzite), Pipestone National Monument; **Rumex odontocarpus** Sandor ex Borbos (the *Rumex alluvius* of Gates and McGregor, *Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.* **53**: 186, fig. 187, 1950) was found growing in a saline slough $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Louisburg, Lac Qui Parle County (*Stevens 1513*, Sept. 16, 1954) and in a saline ditch near Rabbit River, Wilkin County (*Stevens 1514*, Sept. 17, 1954). In 1948 Prof. Stevens secured specimens of **Sisymbrium Loeselii** L. from Minnesota for the first time. This potentially aggressive weed was gathered in woods along the Red River of the North adjacent to a truck farm where it was said to be frequent (*Stevens 1057*, Sept. 11, 1948). There is also an extant collection of Loesel's Hedge Mustard from Bigstone County. This is from the banks of the Minnesota River at Ortonville (*J. W. Moore 20521*, June 5, 1950).

Veronica longifolia L., collected by Dr. Olga Lakela (Lester Park, Duluth, *13598*, 1951), has been found growing spontaneously in two other counties in Minnesota. Collections of this *Veronica* in the Herbarium of the University of Minnesota in addition to the Lakela specimen are from a point along the Red Cedar River at Austin, Mower County (*J. W. Moore and N. L. Huff 18666*, 1946) and from a woods in the vicinity of cottages at Pelican Lake, Ottertail County (*O. A. Stevens 1463*, 1953).

NATIVE PLANTS: Seemingly the following native plants have not been reported from Minnesota up to the present time.

Carex hystericina Muhl. forma **Dudleyi** (Bailey) Wieg. was found growing along the shore of Wall Lake in Ottertail County (*J. W. Moore 20414*, July 6, 1949) in association with *Juncus Dudleyi* Wieg. *Asclepias incarnata* L., and other marsh species.

Carya ovata (Mill.) K. Koch var. **Nuttallii** Sarg. was discovered in Minnesota for the first time by Dr. Clarence E. Mickel of the Department of Entomology and Economic Zoology of the University of Minnesota. The stand is in Houston County, Minnesota. It is made up of some half dozen trees 12–18 inches in diameter in a woodland on the south side of the Winnebago Valley, 8 miles northwest of New Albin, Iowa. On Oct. 14, 1954, in company with Dr. Mickel, Dr. Donald B. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, and Mrs. Helen Allison, the author made a trip to the site to secure collections for a permanent herbarium record. The forest was made up of oak, maple, basswood, bitternut hickory, and typical shagbark hickory. The variety at this place seemed distinct from

Carya ovata by its smoothish bark and characteristic smaller, compressed nuts. The collections representing variety *Nuttallii* (22438, 22439) were made by the party.

Cerastium brachypodum (Engelm.) Robinson was found in Cottonwood County, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sect. 5, Delton Township (*J. W. Moore and J. W. Posz 16933*, May 29, 1944); and from the same county, growing in a prairie strip along the railroad, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Bingham Lake (*J. W. Moore 16998*, May 31, 1945); it was also found growing at the Pipestone Quarry, Pipestone National Monument (*J. W. Moore and Robert B. Hall 16395*, June 10, 1944); and on rock outcrops 4 miles west of Courtland, Nicollet County (*J. W. Moore and N. L. Huff 18511*, June 6, 1946).

Physalis macrophysa Rydb. is abundant at Fort Ridgely State Memorial Park, Nicollet County. Specimens were procured from creek bottom lands (*J. W. Moore and N. L. Huff 19785*, Aug. 28, 1947).

NAME TRANSFERS: **Astragalus striatus** Nutt. forma **Chandonnettii** (Lunell) stat. nov. based on *Astragalus Chandonnettii* Lunell, *Am. Midland Nat.* **2**: 127, 1911.

On June 16, 1911 Z. L. Chandonnett collected a white flowered *Astragalus* in dry soil in a railroad yard at McHugh, near Detroit Lakes, Becker County. The plant was sent to Dr. J. Lunell of Leeds, North Dakota. Dr. Lunell published a description of the plant in the *American Midland Naturalist* in 1911. He called it *Astragalus Chandonnettii*. A study of the type proves that it is an ochroleucous form of *Astragalus striatus* Nutt. The type is deposited in the Herbarium of the University of Minnesota (accession number 254878).

Carex turgida (Fernald) stat. nov., based on *Carex amphibola* Steud. var. *turgida* Fernald, *RHODORA* **44**: 311, 1942. *Carex grisea* of authors not Wahl.

This is a new name for *Carex grisea* of American authors not *Carex grisea* Wahlenberg, *Svensk Vet. Akad. Nya Handl.* **24**: 154. 1803. The Wahlenberg name is discussed in detail by the late Prof. Fernald in *RHODORA* **44**: 312, 1942, in his *Critical Notes on Carex*. Prof. Fernald's designation, on page 311, of our American entity as *Carex amphibola* var. *turgida* Fernald places it with its kinship but the diagnostic characters seem to me to warrant specific status. The type selected by Prof. Fernald was collected on open alluvial and marshy flats between Fall Creek, East Hill and Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, New York, June 15, 1914 (*Wiegand and Thomas 1915*). The type sheet is in the Gray Herbarium.

—HERBARIUM, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS.